

Box 2, 119

# AMAWALK NURSERY



ALL PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWN IN THIS CATALOGUE WERE TAKEN AT THE NURSERY DURING 1912

AMAWALK NURSERY



# AMAWALK NURSERY

AMAWALK  
WESTCHESTER COUNTY  
NEW YORK

1913

ESTABLISHED BY THE LATE  
MAJOR ORLANDO J. SMITH

E. W. and M. F. SMITH, Managers  
STEPHEN BRADLEY, Superintendent

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by  
Amawalk Nursery

## INTRODUCTION

THE entrance to the Nursery is opposite the railroad station at Amawalk, on the Putnam Branch of the New York Central. This railroad connects with the New York Central at High Bridge, and with the Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated roads at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. The Nursery is forty miles north of New York City, eleven miles north of Briarcliff, eight miles east of Peekskill, and is on the State road to Lake Mahopac.

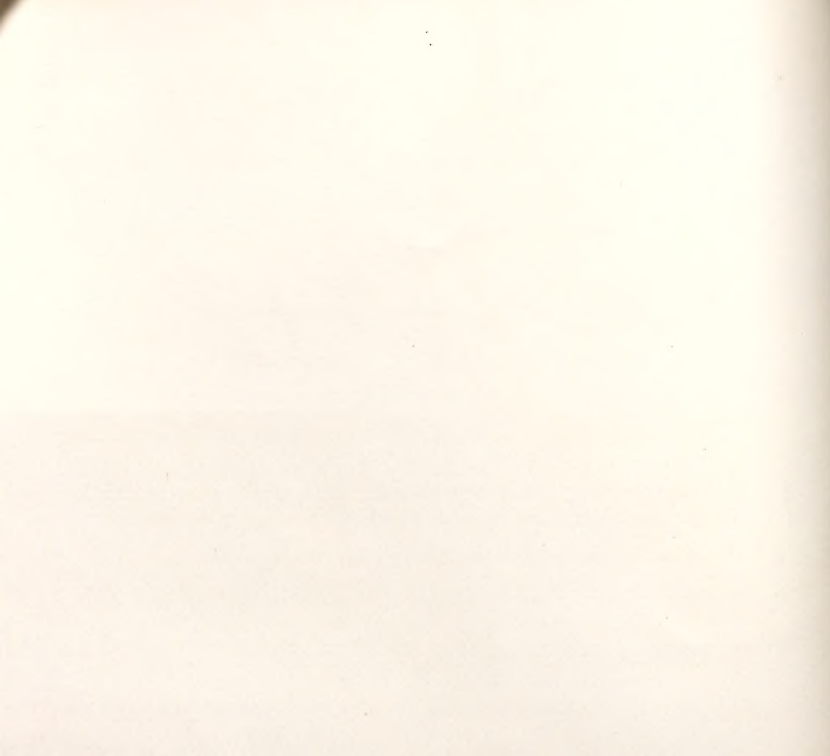
The nursery covers 249 acres and includes over 300,000 trees.

The trees listed in this catalogue measure up to the highest requirements of specimen trees. No small or inferior trees are offered for sale.

We are very glad to have people visit the nursery and select their own trees. Orders by mail receive the personal attention of the managers.

Checks should be made payable to the Amawalk Nursery.

All prices are F. O. B. at Amawalk. Packing is charged for at cost.





## INSTRUCTIONS FOR PLANTING

**A**LL TREES may be transplanted in the early spring, starting as soon as the frost is out of the ground. For deciduous trees the planting season usually lasts until the first of May. Evergreens may be moved until about the end of May. Practically all the evergreens except the pines can also be transplanted in August and September, unless the season is very dry, in which case it is safer to wait until spring. Many deciduous trees may be moved late in the fall. All those listed in this catalogue will stand fall planting, except the beeches, birches, silver maples and oaks.

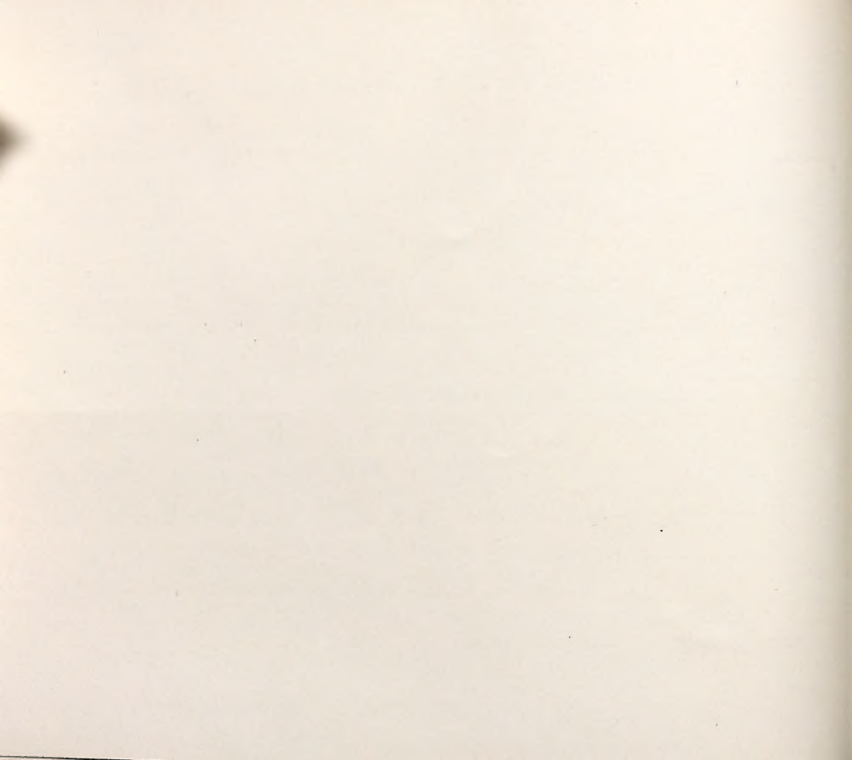
If trees cannot be planted as soon as they are received they should be "heeled in"—that is, the roots should be laid in a trench and covered with dirt. The roots must never be exposed to the air nor allowed to dry out. Our evergreens are packed with a ball of earth tied in burlap, and this ball should be kept moist until the tree is planted.

When planting, dig the hole large enough to allow the roots to spread as much as possible and place two or three inches of good, fine soil in the bottom. In replacing the dirt over the roots, put the top soil in first; it is richer than the subsoil and should therefore come in contact with the roots. Trees must be

planted at the exact depth at which they grew. This is shown by the mark of the soil around the trunk. The ground must be kept firmly packed around the roots, so that the tree cannot work loose. When trees have been planted in the fall the ground should be tamped again in the spring.

Trees must be thoroughly watered when they are planted, and regularly afterward, if the weather is dry. Once or twice a week is often enough, but it is imperative that plenty of water be used. Unless the ground is soaked to a sufficient depth, watering does more harm than good. In planting evergreens, if the ground is dry only enough dirt should be put in the hole to cover the roots. The ground should then be soaked and allowed to settle before the rest of the soil is replaced.

The most important factor in successful transplanting is cultivation of the ground around the trees. At least once a week the soil should be thoroughly worked with a hoe, so that air and moisture can reach the roots. If the ground is allowed to become hard the roots are smothered. If the trees are planted in a lawn or meadow, a space as large as the spread of the roots should be kept free of grass and cultivated until the trees are thoroughly established.







OPEN TO THE LEFT



ENTRANCE TO



THE AMAWALK NURSERY

## PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN AT THE AMAWALK NURSERY

THE following pictures, all of which were taken at the Nursery during 1912, will give a correct idea of the quality and size of the trees yearly offered for sale, and of the care taken in developing specimen trees and the proper shipment of them.

The descriptions and prices of the trees start on Page 45 and continue to the end. Under each picture is given the number of the page on which will be found the prices.

The photographs and photo-engravings used in this catalogue were made by the Photo-News and Photo-Engraving Departments of the American Press Association, 225 West 39th Street, New York City.



**EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH**

See page 47

A beautiful specimen tree, but when planted in a grove, as shown in this picture, its effectiveness is greatly increased





#### LONDON PLANES

See page 51

Rapidly becoming recognized as the leading Park Tree. In Europe, especially in England, its particular value for this purpose has long been known. The fresh green of its foliage withstands drought and dust



SPECIMENS OF EUROPEAN ELMS

This is the same variety as that used so extensively in England

See page 48



EUROPEAN ELMS IN WINTER

See page 48



**SCHWEDLER NORWAY MAPLES**

See page 49

A tree that has all the qualities of the Norway Maple, except that it has red foliage. Particularly beautiful in the spring, at which time its leaves are blood red





**FIFTY THOUSAND YOUNG NORWAY MAPLES**

See pages 48 and 49

The most popular deciduous tree in America. The trees shown here will not be offered for sale for three years



ROOTS OF A SPECIMEN NORWAY MAPLE

See pages 48 and 49





SPECIMENS OF THREE-INCH NORWAY MAPLES

The yearly demand for this tree exceeds the combined yearly demand for all other deciduous trees

See page 49



**MOP-HEADED ACACIA**

A favorite tree in European gardens. Seldom found in this country, but perfectly hardy here

See page 46



**BEECH HEDGE**

This was planted only six years ago when the trees were but two feet high

See page 46



PYRAMIDAL SILVER MAPLES

See page 49





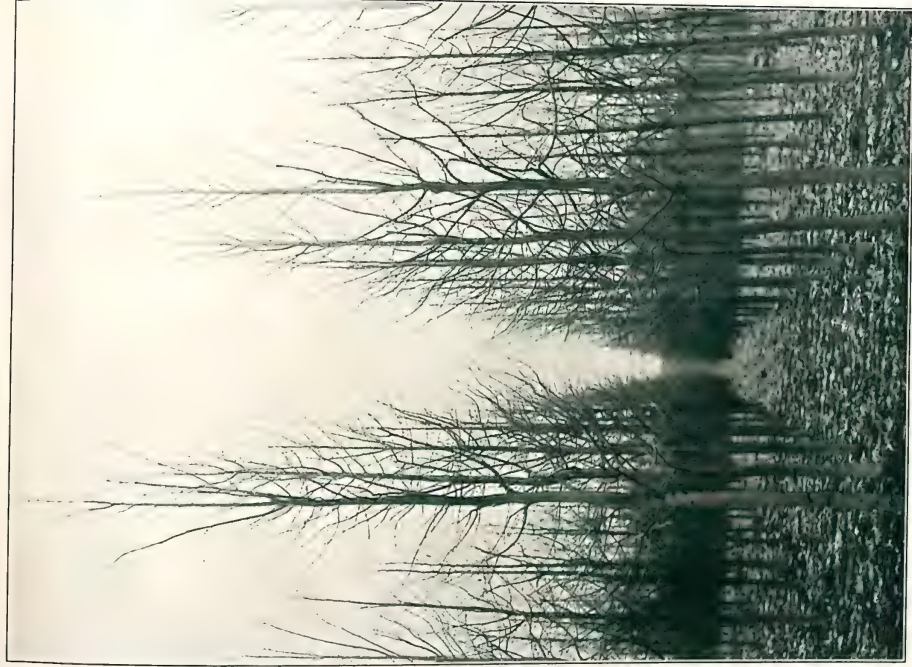
LARGE SPECIMEN DECIDUOUS TREES



ROWS OF AMERICAN LINDENS

See next picture





THE IDENTICAL ROWS IN WINTER  
Showing how perfectly matched the trees are



PIN OAKS

See page 50

The most rapid growing of the oaks. And the most effective oak for avenue use, as shown in the next picture



AN AVENUE OF PIN OAKS PLANTED BUT TWO YEARS  
To be sold in 1914

See page 50



AN AVENUE OF LONDON PLANES

See page 51





AN AVENUE TWO YEARS PLANTED AND READY FOR SALE



AN AVENUE OF AMERICAN ELMS READY TO BE SOLD THIS YEAR

See page 48





AN AVENUE OF PYRAMIDAL SILVER MAPLES

See page 49



A GENERAL VIEW OF SOME OF THE SPECIMEN EVERGREENS



#### KOSTER BLUE SPRUCE

See page 54

The most brilliant evergreen grown. It keeps its color throughout the entire year. There are five thousand of these trees, perfectly matched in the nursery. A wonderful sight, at any time



HEMLOCKS AND NORWAY SPRUCE

See pages 52 and 55





ONE THOUSAND SHEARED NORWAY SPRUCE  
A remarkable block of the most popular evergreen grown

See page 55





### CONCOLOR

See page 54

A rare fine evergreen. It is difficult to obtain good specimens of this tree. There are but five hundred at the nursery



See page 51

The space given to each tree makes it possible to develop heads as symmetrically branched as the Plane shown in this picture



See page 49

### PYRAMIDAL SILVER MAPLE

Branched to the ground

This is the quickest growing and most practical deciduous tree for screening purposes. In addition to this it makes a beautiful specimen tree



ROOTS OF SPECIMEN HEMLOCKS



*RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA AUREA*  
A formal golden evergreen of great usefulness and beauty

See page 54



CULTIVATING THE TREES





SHOWING HOW TREES ARE "HEELED IN," AWAITING PLANTING

See "Instructions for  
Planting"





#### BREAKING GROUND

Twenty acres a year are turned into nursery ground. Thirty thousand trees are moved each year at the nursery, and not less than twenty thousand new trees are yearly added to the stock. The trees shown in this picture are young Norway Maples



#### PRUNING TREES IN WINTER

Every tree in the nursery is pruned at least once a year, and the great care exercised in this work is partly responsible for the perfect specimens produced



EVERY TREE PLANTED HAS GOOD ROOTS



### CAREFUL PACKING OF EVERGREENS

See introduction

The roots of all evergreens are burlaped as they are dug. This insures a large, firm ball and greatly lessens the risk of moving





BURLAPING THE ROOTS OF AN EVERGREEN





SHOWING HOW DECIDUOUS TREES ARE BALED FOR SHIPMENT

See introduction



THE PACKING HOUSE IS LOCATED ON THE RAILROAD, AND HAS ITS OWN SWITCH, MAKING IT POSSIBLE TO HANDLE THOUSANDS OF LARGE TREES QUICKLY AND WITHOUT DAMAGE TO THE TREES



SCENE AT THE AMAWALK STATION

A trainload of trees containing one of the largest orders of specimen trees ever given in this country. Packing house on the left

## PRICES FOR TREES

THE yearly output of the Amawalk Nursery is about 10,000 specimen trees. To produce this number there are over 300,000 trees growing at the Nursery. As none but specimen trees are sold, the price per tree is the same, regardless of the quantity ordered.

Great care is taken each year in the selection of the young trees that are imported from Europe. Only those kinds of trees are grown that have proved to be perfectly hardy in the severe climate north of New York City. By giving each tree ample space in which to develop, and by careful pruning and frequent transplanting, and by eliminating all trees that are not hardy or that are imperfect in any particular, it is possible to offer trees that will immediately give entire satisfaction and that will develop rapidly year by year.

The preliminary care of the ground before the young trees are planted is extremely important. At the Amawalk Nursery the ground is thoroughly prepared by deep plowing and fertilization, and after the trees are planted they are constantly cultivated from the first of May to the first of September. This stirring up of the ground not only prevents the growth of weeds, but greatly increases the activity of the young roots.

In the following pages the Deciduous trees are listed first, from Page 46 to Page 51, and then the Conifers, from Page 52 to the end.

# Deciduous Trees

Namely those that yearly drop their leaves

## Acacia — Robinia

MOP-HEADED. *Robinia Pseudacacia Inermis*

A very ornamental garden tree, with a dense, round head.

	Each
2 in. cal., 9 ft. high.....	\$4.00

## Ash — Fraxinus

AMERICAN. *Fraxinus Americana*

A popular and quick-growing street tree.

	Each
2 in. cal., 13 ft. high.....	\$2.50
2½ in. cal., 15 ft. high.....	3.50

## Beech — Fagus

EUROPEAN. *Fagus Sylvatica*

The time is coming when the value of the European Beech will be as greatly appreciated in this country as it now is in England, where it is extensively used for lawn and park planting. It forms a large, majestic tree, with branches growing to the ground, in contrast to the maples, oaks, and other shade trees. As a hedge tree it has no equal, making a beautiful, permanent and impenetrable barrier.

	Each
1½ in. cal., 8 ft. high.....	\$4.00
2 in. cal., 9 ft. high.....	5.00
2½ in. cal., 11 ft. high.....	7.00
3 in. cal., 13 ft. high.....	9.00
3½ in. cal., 15 ft. high.....	11.00

WEEPING. *Fagus Sylvatica Pendula*

The weeping variety of the European Beech. It is an unusually interesting tree and grows to large proportions, with spreading branches which droop gracefully to the ground.

	Each
1½ in. cal., 10 ft. high.....	\$7.50
1¾ in. cal., 11 ft. high.....	8.50
2 in. cal., 12 ft. high.....	9.50
2¼ in. cal., 13 ft. high.....	10.50

PURPLE. *Fagus Purpurea*

A purple variety of the European Beech. The foliage in the spring is rich crimson, changing later to a deep purple. Our trees were selected in England especially for their color.

	Each
1 in. cal., 5 ft. high.....	\$2.00
1¼ in. cal., 6 ft. high.....	3.00
1½ in. cal., 7 ft. high.....	4.00
2 in. cal., 8 ft. high.....	5.00

RIVER'S PURPLE-LEAVED. *Fagus Purpurea Riversii*

A grafted form of the Purple Beech, with leaves of a darker shade.

	Each
1½ in. cal., 6 ft. high.....	\$5.00
1¾ in. cal., 7 ft. high.....	6.00
2 in. cal., 8 ft. high.....	7.00

RIVER'S WEEPING PURPLE-LEAVED

*Fagus Purpurea Riversii Pendula*

Combines the dark, rich foliage of the Purple Beech and the picturesque form of the Weeping Beech.

	Each
1½ in. cal., 9 ft. high.....	\$7.00
1¾ in. cal., 10 ft. high.....	8.00
2 in. cal., 11 ft. high.....	9.00
2¼ in. cal., 12 ft. high.....	10.00



## Birch — *Betula*

### EUROPEAN CUT-LEAVED WEEPING

#### *Betula Laciniata Pendula*

The most graceful of the White Birches. It has long, drooping branches, silvery bark and delicately cut foliage.

	Each
1½ in. cal., 10 ft. high.....	\$2.00
2 in. cal., 12 ft. high.....	3.00
2½ in. cal., 14 ft. high.....	4.00
3 in. cal., 15 ft. high.....	5.00

### EUROPEAN WHITE. *Betula Alba*

Of upright habit, with very deep green leaves, which form a striking contrast to the brilliant white bark.

	Each
2½ in. cal., 12 ft. high.....	\$4.00
3 in. cal., 14 ft. high.....	5.00

## Catalpa

### CHINESE. *Catalpa Bungei*

Used in formal gardening in place of the Bay Tree, as it has the same outline, but is absolutely hardy.

	Each
2 in. cal., 5 to 6 ft. stems.....	\$2.50
2½ in. cal., 5 to 6 ft. stems.....	3.50

## Cercidiphyllum

### JAPANESE. *Cercidiphyllum Japonicum*

This is a new and interesting tree to plant for a low screen. It grows about 20 feet high and is branched to the ground. It is

very symmetrical and has unusually beautiful foliage, which turns to copper shades in the fall.

	Each
10 ft. high.....	\$5.00
11 ft. high.....	6.00

## Dogwood — *Cornus*

### WHITE-FLOWERING. *Cornus Florida*

The most valuable of our flowering trees, being equally beautiful in the spring and fall. The large white blossoms appear in May, and during the late summer and fall the fruit and leaves turn a brilliant scarlet.

	Each
5 ft. high.....	\$1.50
6 ft. high.....	2.00
7 ft. high.....	2.50
8 ft. high.....	3.00

### RED-FLOWERING. *Cornus Florida Rubra*

Similar to the White-flowering, but with rose-red blossoms. These two varieties are very effective grouped together.

	Each
4½ ft. high.....	\$2.50
5 ft. high.....	3.00

## Elm — *Ulmus*

The Elm is one of the noblest and most characteristic of our shade trees. It grows rapidly and is adapted to any soil, being especially suited to moist ground.

## Elm — *Ulmus* — Continued

### AMERICAN. *Ulmus Americana*

Forms a distinctive avenue, the outward curve of the branches giving the effect of a Gothic arch.

	Each
3 in. cal., 13 ft. high.....	\$5.00
3½ in. cal., 14 ft. high.....	6.00
4 in. cal., 15 ft. high.....	7.00
4½ in. cal., 16 ft. high.....	8.00
5 in. cal., 17 ft. high.....	9.00
5½ in. cal., 18 ft. high.....	10.00

### EUROPEAN. *Ulmus Campestris Latifolia*

A beautiful tree, as graceful in form as the American Elm.

	Each
3 in. cal., 14 ft. high.....	\$5.00
3½ in. cal., 15 ft. high.....	6.00
4 in. cal., 16 ft. high.....	7.00
4½ in. cal., 17 ft. high.....	8.00
5 in. cal., 18 ft. high.....	9.00
5½ in. cal., 19 ft. high.....	10.00
6 in. cal., 20 ft. high.....	11.00

## Horse Chestnut — *Aesculus*

The Horse Chestnut is one of the favorite trees in European parks and gardens, as it makes an impressive appearance when in bloom.

### WHITE DOUBLE-FLOWERING.

#### *Aesculus Hippocastanum Flore Albo Pleno*

A very fine variety with double flowers. It bears no nuts and hence is the best for park and avenue planting.

	Each
2½ in. cal., 12 ft. high.....	\$4.00
3 in. cal., 14 ft. high.....	5.00
3½ in. cal., 15 ft. high.....	6.00

### RED-FLOWERING. *Aesculus Rubicunda Briotti*

A rare variety with flame-colored flowers.

	Each
2 in. cal., 10 ft. high.....	\$4.00
2½ in. cal., 11 ft. high.....	5.00

## Linden — *Tilia*

### AMERICAN. *Tilia Americana*

A handsome native shade tree which grows very quickly and thrives in the poorest soil. It forms a very symmetrical avenue tree.

	Each
2½ in. cal., 12 ft. high.....	\$2.50
3 in. cal., 13 ft. high.....	3.50
3½ in. cal., 14 ft. high.....	4.50

## Magnolia

The Magnolia is the earliest of the flowering trees, being covered with blossoms before the leaves appear.

### SOULANGE'S. *Magnolia Soulangeana*

The hardiest of the Chinese Magnolias. The flowers are white inside and pink without.

	Each
4 ft. high.....	\$3.00
5 ft. high.....	4.00
6 ft. high.....	5.00

## Maple — *Acer*

### NORWAY. *Acer Platanoides*

We consider this the finest shade or avenue tree. It grows rapidly to a large size, with a spreading head and rich, deep green

## Maple — Acer — Continued

foliage, which remains on the tree until late November. It will grow in almost any kind of soil, but thrives best in dry ground. It is the hardiest of the maples and will stand any exposure.

There are ten thousand specimen Norway Maples, from 2 to 3 inch caliper in the nursery. We have the largest stock of these trees in this country.

	Each
2 in. cal., 14 ft. high.....	\$3.00
2½ in. cal., 15 ft. high.....	4.00
3 in. cal., 16 ft. high.....	5.00

### SCHWEDLER'S NORWAY. *Acer Platanoides Schwedleri*

A very striking variety. The foliage is blood-red in the spring, changing later to a dark purplish green.

	Each
2 in. cal., 12 ft. high.....	\$3.50
2½ in. cal., 13 ft. high.....	4.50
3 in. cal., 14 ft. high.....	5.50

### SUGAR. *Acer Saccharum*

A well-known native shade tree. It is one of the finest trees for fall coloring, the foliage turning bright yellow, orange and scarlet.

	Each
2 in. cal., 12 ft. high.....	\$3.00
2½ in. cal., 14 ft. high.....	4.00
3 in. cal., 16 ft. high.....	5.00

### PYRAMIDAL SILVER. *Acer Dasycarpum Pyramidalis*

We recommend this tree above any other where a rapid grower is desired to make an immediate effect. It is a new and superior variety of the Silver Maple, of compact, symmetrical form and remarkably quick growth. The foliage is very luxuriant and

beautiful; the leaves are bright green above and silvery beneath, and retain their fresh coloring until early winter. We can furnish specimens either in standard form for lawn or avenue planting, or branched to the ground. The latter make very effective screens.

#### Standard Form:

	Each
3½ in. cal., 14 ft. high.....	\$5.00
4 in. cal., 16 ft. high.....	6.00
4½ in. cal., 18 ft. high.....	8.50
5 in. cal., 20 ft. high.....	11.00
5½ in. cal., 22 ft. high.....	14.00

#### Branched to the ground:

	Each
3 in. cal., 14 ft. high.....	\$4.00
3½ in. cal., 16 ft. high.....	5.00
4 in. cal., 18 ft. high.....	6.00

### PURPLE-LEAVED SYCAMORE

#### *Acer Pseudo-Platanus Atropurpureum*

A very fine lawn tree with remarkably beautiful foliage. The leaves are a rich, dark green above and deep, purplish red on the underside, and retain this coloring throughout the summer and fall.

	Each
2½ in. cal., 12 ft. high.....	\$5.00
3 in. cal., 14 ft. high.....	6.00
3½ in. cal., 16 ft. high.....	7.00
4 in. cal., 18 ft. high.....	8.00

### SCARLET. *Acer Rubrum*

Remarkable in the spring for its masses of red flowers and seed pods, and in the fall for its brilliant crimson leaves.

	Each
2 in. cal., 11 ft. high.....	\$2.50
2½ in. cal., 13 ft. high.....	3.50

## Maple — Acer — Continued

### WEIR'S CUT-LEAVED WEEPING

#### *Acer Virginicum Weiri Laciniatum*

A graceful tree of very rapid growth. The branches are slender and drooping and the deeply cut foliage is green above and silvery beneath. One of the best deciduous trees for screening where a formal hedge is not desired.

	Each
4 1/4 in. cal., 18 ft. high.....	\$9.00
5 in. cal., 21 ft. high.....	11.00
5 1/2 in. cal., 24 ft. high.....	13.00

## Japanese Maple — Acer Palmatum

### BLOOD-LEAVED. *Acer Palmatum Sanguineum*

A slow-growing variety. The foliage is brilliant crimson in the spring, changing later to a reddish purple and again to crimson in the fall.

	Each
3 ft. high.....	\$5.00
4 ft. high.....	7.00
5 ft. high.....	9.00

### DARK PURPLE-LEAVED. *Acer Palmatum Atropurpureum*

The finest of the purple-leaved Japan Maples. The deep purple coloring lasts throughout the summer and fall.

	Each
4 ft. high.....	\$5.00
5 ft. high.....	6.00
6 ft. high.....	7.00
7 ft. high.....	8.00

## OSAKAZUKI. *Acer Palmatum Osakazuki*

The hardiest of the Japan Maples. The leaves are green, turning bright red in the fall.

	Each
4 ft. high.....	\$5.00
5 ft. high.....	6.00
6 ft. high.....	7.00
7 ft. high.....	8.00

## Oak — Quercus

It is generally considered that the Oaks are of very slow growth, and for that reason they are not planted as extensively as their beauty and vigor merit. This is a mistaken idea. The Oaks here catalogued make practically as rapid a growth as, for example, the Sugar Maple.

### AMERICAN PIN. *Quercus Palustris*

The most rapid-growing of the Oaks. It is a very beautiful variety, distinguished by its long, somewhat drooping branches. The foliage is deeply cut and turns orange and scarlet in the fall.

	Each
2 in. cal., 10 ft. high.....	\$3.00
2 1/2 in. cal., 12 ft. high.....	5.00
3 in. cal., 14 ft. high.....	7.00
3 1/2 in. cal., 15 ft. high.....	9.00
4 in. cal., 16 ft. high.....	11.00

### AMERICAN RED. *Quercus Rubra*

Of vigorous, upright habit. The leaves are very large, of a rich, dark green, and turn deep red in the fall.

	Each
2 in. cal., 12 ft. high.....	\$3.00
2 1/2 in. cal., 14 ft. high.....	5.00

## Oak — Quercus — Continued

### AMERICAN SCARLET. *Quercus Coccinea*

Similar in habit to the Red Oak, but with smaller and more deeply cut foliage, which turns crimson in the fall.

	Each
2 in. cal., 12 ft. high.....	\$3.00
2½ in. cal., 14 ft. high.....	5.00

### *Quercus Alberti*

A rare grafted variety of Oak, remarkable for the brilliancy of its large, glossy green leaves.

	Each
2 in. cal., 10 ft. high.....	\$4.00
2½ in. cal., 12 ft. high.....	6.00
3 in. cal., 14 ft. high.....	8.00
3½ in. cal., 16 ft. high.....	10.00

## Plane — Platanus

### LONDON. *Platanus Orientalis*

This is the best tree for street planting. It thrives under the most adverse conditions and its leaves retain their fresh green in spite of heat and dust.

	Each
2½ in. cal., 14 ft. high.....	\$4.00
3 in. cal., 15 ft. high.....	5.00
3½ in. cal., 16 ft. high.....	6.00
4 in. cal., 17 ft. high.....	7.00
4½ in. cal., 18 ft. high.....	8.00

### AMERICAN SYCAMORE OR BUTTONWOOD

#### *Platanus Occidentalis*

A sturdy, picturesque native tree. It sheds its outer bark in

the fall, showing the creamy white inner bark, which makes a striking note in the winter landscape.

	Each
3 in. cal., 18 ft. high.....	\$5.00
3½ in. cal., 22 ft. high.....	6.00

## Tulip Tree

### *Liriodendron Tulipifera*

A native forest tree of tall, pyramidal habit. It has light green, glossy foliage and tulip-shaped flowers.

	Each
2 in. cal., 9 ft. high.....	\$3.00
2½ in. cal., 10 ft. high.....	4.00
3 in. cal., 12 ft. high.....	5.00

## Willow — Salix

The Willows are the most satisfactory trees to plant in very wet ground, where they make rapid growth.

### LAUREL-LEAVED. *Salix Laurifolia*

A small, upright tree, with shining, dark-green leaves.

	Each
2 in. cal., 8 ft. high.....	\$2.50
2½ in. cal., 10 ft. high.....	3.00
3 in. cal., 12 ft. high.....	3.50

### WEEPING. *Salix Babylonica*

The well-known Weeping Willow.

	Each
2 in. cal., 6 ft. high.....	\$2.00
2½ in. cal., 8 ft. high.....	2.50
3 in. cal., 10 ft. high.....	3.00



# Conifers

Namely the cone-bearing trees, but generally understood to refer to the evergreens

## Arborvitæ — *Thuja*

### AMERICAN. *Thuja Occidentalis*

A hardy native evergreen. It is conical in form and especially adapted for hedges. It attains a height of 25 to 30 feet.

	Each
4 ft. high.....	\$2.00
5 ft. high.....	3.00

### GOLDEN. (George Peabody.) *Thuja Occidentalis Lutea*

A rich golden-yellow variety of the American Arborvitæ.

	Each
6 ft. high.....	\$4.00
7 ft. high.....	5.00
8 ft. high.....	6.00
9 ft. high.....	7.00
10 ft. high.....	8.00

## Hemlock — *Tsuga*

### HEMLOCK SPRUCE. *Tsuga Canadensis*

The most graceful of the evergreens. It will stand close shearing and forms a beautiful hedge.

	Each
4 ft. high.....	\$2.00
5 ft. high.....	3.00
6 ft. high.....	4.00
7 ft. high.....	5.00
8 ft. high.....	6.00
9 ft. high.....	7.00

*Sheared.* These are specimens which have been sheared for three years, and are compact balls and pyramids.

	Each
3 ft. high.....	\$2.50
4 ft. high.....	3.50
5 ft. high.....	4.50
6 ft. high.....	5.50

## Juniper — *Juniperus*

### SAVIN JUNIPER. *Juniperus Sabina*

Prostrata form of Juniper, with low-spreading branches. The foliage is very dark green.

	Each
2 ft. high.....	\$3.00
3 ft. high.....	4.00

## Larch — *Larix*

### EUROPEAN. *Larix Europea*

A very rapid-growing tree, with deciduous leaves, of a soft, light green. It is especially beautiful in the early spring, as it is the first tree to put forth its leaves.

	Each
5 ft. high.....	\$1.50
6 ft. high.....	2.00
7 ft. high.....	2.50
8 ft. high.....	3.00
9 ft. high.....	3.50
10 ft. high.....	4.00
11 ft. high.....	4.50
12 ft. high.....	5.00

## Larch — *Larix* — Continued

### JAPANESE. *Larix Kaempferi*

The finest species of Larch, of more compact growth than the European. The foliage turns a rich golden brown in the fall.

	Each
4 ft. high.....	\$3.00
5 ft. high.....	4.00
6 ft. high.....	5.00
7 ft. high.....	6.00

## Pine — *Pinus*

### AUSTRIAN. *Pinus Austraca*

The hardiest and finest evergreen grown. It thrives in the most exposed situations, and is adapted to any soil. It forms a stately and symmetrical tree, with spreading branches and rich, dark green foliage.

	Each
4 ft. high.....	\$4.00
5 ft. high.....	5.00
6 ft. high.....	6.00
7 ft. high.....	7.00
8 ft. high.....	8.00
9 ft. high.....	9.00
10 ft. high.....	10.00

### CORSICAN. *Pinus Laricio Corsica*

A distinctive variety, with long, bright green, twisted needles.

	Each
4 ft. high.....	\$5.00
5 ft. high.....	6.00
6 ft. high.....	7.00
7 ft. high.....	8.00

### SWISS STONE. *Pinus Cembra*

A handsome tree of regular, compact growth, with thick, bluish-green needles.

	Each
3 ft. high.....	\$3.00
4 ft. high.....	4.00

### WHITE. *Pinus Strobus*

A rapid grower, forming a tall, beautiful tree, with soft, light-green needles. It thrives in light, dry soil.

	Each
5 ft. high.....	\$3.00
6 ft. high.....	4.00
7 ft. high.....	5.00
8 ft. high.....	6.00
9 ft. high.....	7.00
10 ft. high.....	8.00
11 ft. high.....	9.00
12 ft. high.....	10.00

## Retinospora — *Chamaecyparis*

The Retinosporas are very decorative evergreens, and are specially suitable for formal gardening.

### PISIFERA AUREA

Graceful and open in growth. The new growth is a rich, golden yellow, changing later to a greener hue.

	Each
4 ft. high.....	\$4.00
5 ft. high.....	5.00
6 ft. high.....	6.00
7 ft. high.....	7.00
8 ft. high.....	8.00
9 ft. high.....	9.00

## Retinospora — Chamaecyparis — *Continued*

### PLUMOSA AUREA

The finest golden evergreen. It may be closely sheared in round or pyramidal form.

	Each
3 ft. high.....	\$3.00
4 ft. high.....	4.00
5 ft. high.....	5.00
6 ft. high.....	6.00

## Spruce and Fir — Abies and Picea

### BLUE SPRUCE

We make a specialty of the Colorado and Koster Blue Spruce, and have over 10,000 specimens, all carefully selected for their color.

### COLORADO BLUE. *Picea Pungens Glauca*

Grown on its own roots. It is a vigorous, compact tree, very symmetrical in shape, and beautiful in color.

	Each
4 ft. high.....	\$5.00
5 ft. high.....	6.00
6 ft. high.....	7.00
7 ft. high.....	8.00
8 ft. high.....	9.00
9 ft. high.....	10.00
10 ft. high.....	11.00

### KOSTER BLUE. *Picea Pungens Glauca Kosteri Compacta*

A grafted form. The foliage is a more brilliant blue than the Colorado, and it retains its color throughout the year.

	Each
3 ft. high.....	\$3.50
4 ft. high.....	5.00
5 ft. high.....	6.50
6 ft. high.....	8.00
7 ft. high.....	9.50
8 ft. high.....	11.00
9 ft. high.....	12.50

### CONCOLOR. *Abies Concolor*

The Silver Fir. A beautiful tree of compact growth, with flat foliage of a silvery green.

	Each
2 ft. high.....	\$2.00
3 ft. high.....	4.00
4 ft. high.....	6.00

### DOUGLAS. *Abies Douglassi*

A fine, rapid-growing, hardy tree from the Rocky Mountains. It has soft, bright green foliage.

	Each
4 ft. high.....	\$3.00
5 ft. high.....	4.00
6 ft. high.....	5.00
7 ft. high.....	6.00
8 ft. high.....	7.00
9 ft. high.....	8.00

## Spruce and Fir—Abies and Picea—Continued

### BLUE DOUGLAS. *Abies Douglassi Glauca*

Similar to the Douglas Spruce, with bluish-green foliage.

	Each
4 ft. high.....	\$3.00
5 ft. high.....	4.00
6 ft. high.....	5.00
7 ft. high.....	6.00

### WEeping DOUGLAS. *Abies Douglassi Pendula*

A weeping variety of the Douglas Spruce. A very graceful and unusual tree.

	Each
4 ft. high.....	\$4.00
5 ft. high.....	5.50
6 ft. high.....	7.00

### NORWAY SPRUCE. *Picea Excelsa*

The most popular evergreen, as it grows rapidly and will thrive in exposed situations.

	Each
4 ft. high.....	\$1.50
5 ft. high.....	2.50
6 ft. high.....	3.50
7 ft. high.....	4.50
8 ft. high.....	5.50
9 ft. high.....	6.50
10 ft. high.....	7.50

### SHEARED NORWAY SPRUCE FOR HEDGES

We have the following Norway Spruce, which we have grown to meet the demand for an evergreen hedge which shall be immediately effective. These specimens have been sheared several times and are as compact as it is possible to make them. They are perfectly matched and will make an absolutely uniform hedge.

	Each
7 ft. high.....	\$5.00
8 ft. high.....	6.00
9 ft. high.....	7.00







